Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1835. No. 778.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

☞ If not sooner disposed of, the above property will be offered at public sale, before the court-house door, on Tuesday of next August Court. Terms made known on the day of sale.

July 2. 46—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HALLOWAY, senr. decd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTA, } Ex'rs.
JOHN LEATHERS, }

June 3. 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, is administrator on the estate of JOHN PIPER, decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAML. PIPER, *Adm'r.*

June 4. 73—

PUBLIC SALE.

On the 28th day of July next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Piper decd. on a credit of twelve months,

Six likely Negroes,

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep,
Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat,
Oats, Rye, Hay, &c.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
with many articles not mentioned.

Bond and approved security will be required.

SAML. PIPER, *Adm'r.*

June 5. 73—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835

Andrew Patton vs. *Elizabeth Patton.* } Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W Bruce clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $5 00 67—3m

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835

Turner & Phillips vs. *Charles Phillips.* } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land adjoining the Town of Hillsborough.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the Defendant appears at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, enter into bond and security and plead to issue, that judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th Monday in May 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price Adv. $4 00 13—

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS has left my bed and board without any just cause: this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harboring, trading with or trusting her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

May 27. 72—3wp

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 72—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22 72—

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21. 71—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the May Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange County, as executors to the last will and testament of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ANDERSON ARMSTRONG, } Ex'rs.
THOMAS L. ARMSTRONG, }

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hatboro' county Silk Society have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—the rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double if not tripple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Con., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835. 71—

Five Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th of May, a bound boy by the name of SANFORD HITCHCOCK, nineteen years of age a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his left hand. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber and all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.

Orange county May 27. 72—3wp

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—

NEW WATCHES,

JEWELLERY, &C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable

JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Examination will be on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The next session will commence on the first Thursday in August.

MR. LINDSEY, heretofore teacher of the Commissioners' School, will conduct the English department

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

☞ The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

June 1 73—

NOTICE—TAXES

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of July; at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th; at Judge Ruffin's Mills on Wednesday the 8th; at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at John Long's on Friday the 10th; at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 13th, at George Faucett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Chesley F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 15th; at James Hutcheson's on Thursday the 16th; at Andrew M'Cauley's on Friday the 17th; at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 18th; at the court house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th; at Richerson Nicholl's on Tuesday the 21st; at Rankin M'Kee's on Wednesday the 22d; at H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23d; at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 25th; at James Trice's on Monday the 27th; at Herndon's store on Tuesday the 28th, at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 29th; and at Burrows Cheek's on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1835 will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'ff.*

June 8. 73—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSY PUE, one of the legatees of John Pue, deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her on application, or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest to this date.

LUKE TEER.

May 25. 72—3w

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE's LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay $5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is $9 00, on the payment of $7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay $6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8 00, on the payment of $6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,

207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Either of these works can be seen at this Office.*

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

STATE CONVENTION.

Wednesday, July 1.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

Mr. Collins, from the sub-committee to whom was referred the subject of dis tricting the state, for the purpose of choosing Senators and members of the House of Commons, made a detailed Report, which was ordered to be printed.

The report of the committee of the whole on amending the 32d section of the Constitution, was taken up: when questions were taken on the several amendments which had been unsuccessfully urged in the committee of the whole.

On Mr. Edwards's motion, to strike out the whole section, and insert the following: "that all men having a natural and inalieniable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, all religious tests as qualifications for office, are incompatible with the principles of free government," the question was decided in the negative—yeas 36, nays 87.

Gen. Jacocks's motion to substitute the following for the said section: That no person who shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil Department within this State, provided that the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state," was also negatived—yeas 42, nays [illegible].

Mr. Holmes proposed the following substitute: "That no person who shall deny the being of a God, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit, in the Civil Department within this state. The exercise and enjoyment of every religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this state, provided the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse or justify practices incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state, and provided further, that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, or mode of worship."

This motion was negatived 78 votes to 46.

Judge Daniel proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to remove the disqualifications for office contained in the 32d article, from all who do not deny the being of a God and an accountability to him for the deeds done in the body.

This motion was negatived 80 votes to 46.

Mr. Outlaw, moved to strike out of the section the following words: "or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state."

This motion was negatived 87 votes to 39.

And then the question was taken on the resolution moved by Gen. Wellborn, and reported by the committee of the whole, which proposed to strike out of the original section of the word, *Protestant*, and insert the word *Christian*, so as to make the Section read as follows:

"Sect. 32. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the old or new testament, or who shall hold religious principles, incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state, shall be capable or holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state."

The yeas and nays on this question were 74 to 52.

The resolution was then committed to a committee to report an Article accordingly.

Mr. Toomer, from the committee on the resolution on the subject of Courts; and Mr. Hill, from the committee in relation to Justices, of the peace, each made Reports, which were ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, July 2.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

Mr. Hodges, from the committee on the 7th resolution, to inquire and report whether any amendment be necessary in the mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, reported, "that it is inexpedient to change the present mode of appointing, and removing from office militia officers." Mr. H. also reported the following as an amendment to the Constitution, "That a competent number of justices of the peace for each captain's district in the several counties of this state not exceeding four in the district, wherein the court house for the county is situated, and not exceeding three in any other district shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being, by the respective County Courts, a majority of the justices being present, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. They may be removed from office by conviction on indictment in the Superior Court for malpractice in office, or for any felonious or infamous crime, or by the Governor, on the address of two thirds of each branch of the General Assembly."

Mr. Gaither, from the committee on the 5th resolution, to inquire whether any amendments are proper to be made to disqualify members of Assembly and officers of the state: from being or continuing such while they hold any other office under the government of this state, the United States, or any other Government, reported, "That no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them or under any foreign power, shall hold or exercise any office or place of trust or profit under this state: And that no person shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature, whilst he holds any office or place of trust or profit under this state, (any appointment in the militia, and justice of the peace, excepted,) the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power."

Governor Branch, from the committee appointed on the 2d resolution, which directs a mode to be prescribed for the ratification of such amendments as may be recommended by the Convention, also so much as directs the Convention to provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution, &c. reported in part, "That whenever a majority of the whole number of each house of General Assembly, shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the people, and the governor shall by proclamation, lay the same before the people six months before the ensuing election for members for the General Assembly; and if the two Houses of the General Assemby, thus elected, shall approve, as in the first instance of the amendments proposed, the same shall be submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority, shall become a part of the Consitution."

Governor Branch, in making this report, stated that he had made it, by direction of a majority of the committee; but that he should deem it his duty to make his protest against it when the Convention shall take it under consideration.

The Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Speight of Craven in the chair, on the 12th resolution, to enquire whether any and what amendments may be proper in relation to the election of Governor; when Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, moved that the freemen of this state qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the first election of members of the General Assembly after the ratification of the amended Constitution, shall vote for a Governor of this state for four years, and every four years thereafter.

Judge Daniel moved to amend the motion by inserting, that "it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the election of Governor, except that he shall be elected biennially, instead of annually." On this motion considerable debate took place. It was advocated by the mover, Messrs. Skinner, Speight, cQueen, Macon, Sawyer, Edwards and Gaston, and opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Giles, Cooper and Jones. It was negatived 72 votes to 46.

On motion of Mr. Giles, the term of election of Governor in Mr. Wilson's resolution, was amended, by striking out *four* years as the term of office, and inserting *two*, which was carried 65 votes to 53.

The committee then rose and reported the following resolution to the Convention:

"The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such times and places as members of the General Assembly are elected; he shall hold his office for the term of *two years* from the time of his *installation*, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years."

This resolution was adopted—yeas 74, nays 44.

Friday, July 3

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

Gov. Branch from the Committee to whom was referred so much of an act as directs a mode to be prescribed for the ratification of such amendments as may be recommended by the Convention, reported, that they have had the subject under consideration, and recommend that the amendments adopted by this Convention be submitted to the people, on the second Monday in November next, and that the polls be kept open for three successive days at the several election places in each and every county. That the Sheriffs of the respective counties, (with the aid of inspectors to be appointed by

the courts of the counties immediately preceding the election,) be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on the Thursday or Friday immediately succeeding, and transmit the same to the Governor of the state within ten days thereafter. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to examine and make proclamation of the result to the people, and if it shall appear that a majority of the whole number of votes given in, are in favor of the ratification of the amendments, that the same shall be incorporated in, and become a part of the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Collins, from the committee to whom was referred the 6th resolution, with the amendment adopted by the Convention (which directs that the individual capitation-tax shall be equal throughout the state,) with instructions to draw up an article to be incorporated in the amended Constitution, reported the following:

Sec. 1. Capitation-tax shall be equal throughout the state upon all individuals subject to the same.

Sec. 2. All free males over the age of twenty one years, and under that of forty-five, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under that of fifty, shall be subject to capitation-tax. And no other persons shall be subject to such tax.

Mr. Biggs submitted a resolution, instructing the appropriate committee to provide for the biennial election of Public Treasurer, Comptroller and Councillors of State; which was adopted.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the chair, on the report of the sub-committee of twenty-six, in relation to the formation of the senatorial districts, and the apportionmet of Members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bowers moved to amend ths Report by taking one member from Surry and giving it to Ashe, so as to entitle Surry to 2 and Ashe to 2, instead of giving 1 to the latter and 3 to the former, as reported; which motion was negatived.

Mr. Gaither moved to amend the Report by taking a member from Yancy, and giving it to Burke county; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. F. J. Hill moved to amend the Report by transferring the senator from Moore to Bladen; which amendmet was negatived.

Mr. Melchor moved to detach Montgomery from the 33d senatorial district, and add it to the 34th, so as to form a district out of Moore nnd Montgomery, and entitle Cabarrus to a senator by adding the excess from other counties; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kelly moved further to amend the report, by detaching Moore from the 34th district—the effect of which would be to deprive Sampson of a senator and give one to Moore: which motion was negatived.

Mr. Baily moved to amend the report further, by taking Gates from the 3d district, and adding it to the 6th, and Chowan from the 3d, and adding it to the 1st District—the effect would be to give Pasquotank a Senator. Negatived.

Mr. Jacocks moved further to amend the report by excepting the excess in the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Chowan and Gates, which excess shall form a district to elect an additional member in the House of Commons, to be voted for by said counties. Negatived.

The committee then rose and reported the report to the Convention, which concurred therein. The report was then referred to a select committee, to draft articles in pursuance thereto. The following statement exhibits the number of representatives to which the several counties will be entitled under the new Constitution:

Senate.—Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Halifax, Nash, Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Warren, Edgecombe, Wayne, Pitt, Craven, Chatham, Granville, Person, Cumberland, Sampson, New-Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Rockingham, Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Rowan, Davidson, Surry, Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg counties, will each be entitled to a Senator, making in all 37. The remaining 13 senators are distributed as follows:—1 to Perquimons and Pasquotank; 1 to Camdem and Currituck; 1 to Gates and Chowan; 1 to Washington and Tyrrell; 1 to Green and Lenoir; 1 to Beaufort and Hyde; 1 to Carteret and Jones; 1 to Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; 1 to Robeson and Richmond; 1 to Moore and Montgomery; 1 to Wilkes and Ashe; 1 to Burke, Yancy and $\frac{1}{4}$ of Buncombe; and 1 to $\frac{3}{4}$ of Buncombe, Haywood and Macon.

Commons.—The following counties will be entitled each to *one* member, viz.—Brunswick, Columbus, Chowan, Haywood, Greene, Jones, Macon, Tyrrell, Washington, Ashe, Bladen, Camden, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, and Yancy—26.

The following counties to *two* Commoners each, viz.—Anson, Buncombe, Beaufort, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Edgecombe, Randolph, Rockingham, Person, Bertie, Duplin, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Richmond, Sampson, Warren and Wayne—50.

The following counties to *three* Commoners each, viz.—Guilford, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Wake, Surry, Burke, Chatham, Granville, Halifax, Iredell and Stokes—36.

And the following to *four*, each, viz.—Lincoln, and Orange—in all 120.

After several unsuccessful motions to adjourn until Monday, (to-morrow being the Aniversary of American Independence,) the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Saturday, July 4.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

Mr. Mears from the committee on the subject of private legislation, reported the following:

"All laws relating to the Administration of Justice, shall be uniform throughout the state.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony; but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any bastard, or to restore to the right of citizenship, any person convicted of any infamous crime.

Whenever a bill of a private nature shall be introduced into either House of the General Assembly, it shall not be passed upon, until a tax of 10 dollars has been paid by the person introducing the same, to the clerk of the House, to be by him accounted for, and paid over to the Treasurer of the state."

The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

Monday, July 6

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

The Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Gov. Swain in the chair on the report of the select committee as to what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the following amendment to the report: Strike out all after the word "That," and insert as follows:—"no part of this Constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the said bill so agreed to, be published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly; and if the alteration proposed by the General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each house, then the said General Assembly shall establish rules and regulations whereby the said amendments may be submitted to the consideration of the qualified voters for the House of Commons throughout the state; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole state, it shall appear that a majority thereof have approved said amendments, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

Mr. Hargrave moved to amend the report by striking out the words "two thirds," and inserting in lieu thereof "three fifths;" which motion was negatived by a vote of 99 to 24.

Mr. Gwyn moved to amend the report by striking out the words "whole number of members," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "members who may be present;" which motion was negatived.

Mr. Harrington moved to amend the report by striking out all after the word "That," and inserting in lieu thereof a substitute, which he submitted; which was not agreed to.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the amendment reported by the committee of the Whole, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 108, nays 18.

Mr. Collins, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the committee who were instructed to arrange the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons; reported Articles pursuant thereto; which were read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The Article requiring members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce*, was read the second time and passed—yeas 82, nays 38.

The Convention took up for its second reading the Article abrogating the right of free negroes and mulattoes to vote for members of the Legislature; when Mr. Fisher submitted the following amendment in addition to the article. "Unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters, such free negro or free mulatto for one year next preceding any election, shall have owned and possessed at least fifty acres of land in fee of the value of not less than one hundred dollars unincumbered by mortgage or otherwise, and shall never have been convicted of any infamous offence."

Mr. Dockery moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "at least fifty acres of land in fee," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "real estate;" and striking out "one hundred," and inserting "two hundred and fifty."

The question on striking out was taken, and decided in the negative.

The question then recurring on Mr. Fisher's amendment, it was also determined in the negative by a vote of 68 to 59.

Judge Gaston moved to amend the Article by adding thereto as follows. "unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters he shall, for one year next preceding any election, have owned and possessed property, real or personal, or both, of the clear value of five hundred dollars over and above all incumbrances charges and debts; nor shall any free negro, mulatto or person of mixed blood as aforesaid, be permitted to vote at any election who shall have been convicted of an infamous offence."

Mr. Branch moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "or personal or both;" which motion was negatived.

The question was then taken on Judge Gaston's amendment; which was also decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 64.

The Article was then read the second time and passed.

Tuesday, July 7.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson,

Mr. Troy moved for leave of absence for Mr. Powell, of Columbus, and Gen. Speight for Mr. Styron, of Carteret, from the services of the Convention, for the balance of the session. Granted.

Mr. Pipkin, from the select committee on the subject, reported the following article to be incorporated into the new constitution:

"That the Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected; he shall hold his office for the term of two years, from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible more than four years, in any term of six years."

Judge Daniel, from the committee to whom a resolution was referred, instructing them to report the best mode of circulating the proceedings of the Convention among the people of the State, reported as follows:

That in their opinion, two hundred and seventy copies of the journal of the Convention should be printed, to be distributed as follows: viz. one copy to the executive department of the U. States, and of the several states, one copy to be deposited in the office of the clerk of the county court of each county in this state; one copy to each member of this Convention, and fifty copies to be deposited in the public library, the library of the university, and the offices of heads of department, in such proportions as may be directed by the Governor of this state.

They furthermore are of opinion, that one hundred and twenty five copies of the constitution, and the amendments adopted by the Convention, should be printed and distributed under the directions of the Governor for each county entitled to one member in the House of Commons, and in like proportion for counties entitled to a greater number of representatives, and one hundred and twenty-five copies for each senatorial district, making the aggregate number of twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty."

Mr. Pipkin, from the select committee on the subject, reported the following article:

"That the General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect by joint vote of the two houses, a secretary of state, a treasurer, comptroller, and a council of state, for the term of two years."

Mr. Giles submitted a resolution, for the printing of 3,000 copies of the report of the committee of twenty-six in relation to the arrangement of the Senatorial districts and the apportionment of the House of Commons which lies on the table until to-morrow.

Judge Gaston observed, that it would be recollected by the Convention, that some days ago, he had laid on the table, a resolution involving an important principle, as he conceived, the consideration of which he now asked for. Since the introduction of the resolution, he had reflected much on the subject matter of it, and his views, as to the expediency of adopting the principle suggested, were more thoroughly confirmed. He wished to have it acted on with deliberation, and hoped the Convention would therefore now take it up.

The resolution was read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient, in framing amendments to the constitution, on the subject of representation, in the House of Commons, to provide that in making every apportionment, the legislature shall divide, or cause to be divided, those counties to which more than two representatives shall be assigned, into election districts, consisting severally of contiguous territory, and of equal federal numbers, as nearly as convenience will permit, each of which districts shall elect one representative only."

The question of consideration having been determined in the affirmative, Judge Gaston delivered his views in favor of the proposition. He was followed by Messrs. Branch, Gilliam and Daniel, in opposition to it. On motion of Gen. Speight, the resolution was finally laid on the table by a vote of 77 to 41.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the article in relation to the impeachment of Governor, Judges, &c. was taken up on its second reading. One provision in the article, is, that "upon the trial of an impeachment, the Chief Justice shall preside." Mr. R. D. Spaight suggested that there was no such officer recognized in the constitution, as Chief Justice.

Mr. Morehead said, neither was there such an officer recognized in the constitution of the United States as Chief Justice, except in that clause where it is made his duty to preside in an impeachment of the President.

Gen. Speight said he could see no necessity for having a judge of any kind present in the trial of cases of impeachment. When the Senate is constituted a court of impeachment, each Senator lays aside his legislative garb and assumes a judicial one, and each has the same power to determine questions of law or evidence which may arise. The only duty which devolves upon the president of the court, is to preserve order. In the trial of Judge Peck, the Vice President never voted or gave an opinion unless there was a *tie*. The reason why it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside, when the President of the United States is impeached, is, because, in the event of his being found guilty and cashiered, the Vice President succeeds to his office, and has therefore, too obvious an interest to bias his mind, to admit of his presiding in that particular case.

Gov. Branch said, he was disposed to think with the gentleman from Greene, that no judicial officer was necessary in cases of impeachment. He therefore moved to strike out the whole of that part of the article which provides that the Chief Justice shall preside, &c.

On this motion a desultory discussion of some length arose. It was supported by Messrs. Speight, Branch, McQueen and Toomer, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead, Seawell and Giles.

The motion to strike out prevailed, and the article as amended; passed its second reading; and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Leave of absence was obtained for the following members, for the remainder of the session viz. Messrs. Crudup, Spruil, Sugg and Hodges.

The article in relation to the attorney general, providing that he shall be elected for a term of years, was taken up, and after some debate, it was resolved, that he shall be elected by the General Assembly every four years.

The next subject considered, was as to the mode which shall be taken for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly, accruing before the meeting of the General Assembly: it was ordered that such vacancies shall be filled by the issue of writs of election, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The next matter taken up was the report on the amendments necessary to be made for removing Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, for mental or physical inability; when it was resolved, that Judges may be removed from office on the above grounds, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the General Assembly, twenty days notice to be given to any such Judge, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal. This report also states, that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Mr. Bowers moved to expunge from the report the last clause, but the motion was negatived 76 votes to 40.

Wednesday July 8.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters,

The article in relation to the appointment of an attorney general, by joint vote of the legislature, every four years, was taken up on its third reading. Judge Seawell moved to amend it, so as to provide for the election of that officer, at the first session of the legislature after 1839, and every four years thereafter.

This motion was supported by the mover, and by Messrs. Morehead and Wilson, and opposed by Messrs. Gaston, Branch and Meares. It was argued in favor of the resolution, that as the legislature had provided for the appointment of solicitor general and solicitors, at intervals of four years, every principle of sound policy, good sense and propriety required that the same regulation should obtain, with regard to the attorney general. If the election did not take place until 1839, the present incumbent would be in office as long as any individual who might succeed him; and that most probably, if he performed the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the public, he would be re elected. If he were incompetent as an officer, he ought not to continue for life, however amiable as a man or respectable as a citizen.

On the contrary, it was contended, that as the constitution now declared that the attorney general "should hold his office during good behavior," the right of the Convention to alter the tenure of his office—to affect his vested right therein—was extremely questionable. That there was no analogy between changing the term of office of the attorney general and electing the solicitors every four years; for this reason—the act of assembly which created those offices, prescribed no term of office, and the legislature therefore, in fixing the election of them every four years, interfered with no pre-existing rights. Under the constitution of the United States, all offices, the term of which is not prescribed, are held at the will of the appointing power. But where a definite term is prescribed, it is not proper to legislate an individual out of office, by retrospective enactments.

The question on Judge Seawell's amendment was decided in the affirmative; and the article, as amended, was referred to the committee of seven for enrolment.

The article prescribing the manner in which future amendments shall be made to the constitution of the state, was read the third time.

Mr. Meares proposed, as an additional safeguard against the efforts of a bare majority, to uproot the fundamental principles of the government, to amend the article, so that no convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two thirds of each House of the General Assembly.

Mr. Giles asked if it was possible that this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina, by adopting such an amendment. He had heard of a power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, but this was a power above the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824, somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment; that the people were their own worst enemies, and incapable of self-government. He subscribed to no such doctrine. The people of this state were a sober, steady people, not disposed from mere whim or caprice to upturn the fundamental principles of the government. He held in his hand an amendment, providing that three-fifths of the legislature may call a convention to amend the constitution, when they deem it necessary; which he should offer if the one under consideration should be rejected.

Judge Gaston thought, that the sense of the Convention had been so distinctly ascertained the other day, when the question was discussed, that no further obstructions would be thrown in the way of carrying out the principles agreed on. But we are now met by the popular cry, that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was not the people but the creatures of the people, that the amendment proposed to limit. The course proposed was not an unusual one. It was recognized in three constitutions, which he had picked up on the spur of the moment, viz. South Carolina Alabama, and the United States. It is to impose a check on the legislature, that it may not avail itself of an accidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention. We are called on by every consideration not to sanction the principle, that a bare majority may authorize a Convention; if we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of revolution—they possess the power of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of government, but they cannot do it, unless the emergency is great. Judge Gaston concluded by saying if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the constitution, he would not gve one fig for all the matters which the Convention had been engaged in adjusting, since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, every thing would be set afloat, and we should have a new constitution every two or three years.

Mr. Hogan proposed to amend the amendment, by striking out two-thirds, and inserting three-fifths. He was entirely opposed to the legislature amending the constitution. He preferred the people, in revising their fundamental law, should act through a Convention, from the deliberations of which all persons should be excluded who were members of the legislature which called it. This would secure the services of aged, experienced men, who were retired from the bustle and strife of the political world.

Judge Gaston said, the amendment proposed by the gentleman last up, so far from carrying out the principle previously established by the Convention, was in direct conflict with it.

Mr. Mears said, it might be supposed by some, that he was influenced by sectional feelings in introducing his amendment; but this was not true. All who had observed his course, would admit that he was as little liable to the charge of legislating under the influence of sectional views, as any on that floor. It is well known that a large portion of the people of North Carolina, are in favor of adopting white population as the basis of representation. He did not speak of the intelligence of the country, but of the people *en masse*. He was radically opposed to such a basis, and would prefer living under any republican government, to one recognizing the principle of mere numbers as the basis of its representation. To guard against this, was the object of his amendment.

Gov. Swain said, he rose to remark with perfect respect and kindness, that whenever any question arose here, in which the interests of the west were involved, there seemed to exist, on the part of eastern gentlemen, a *morbid* sensibility. This was not just towards their western brethren, who had acted in good faith, and met all their pledges like men. He came here himself with two distinct objects in view, one to reform the inequality of representation—the other to expunge the 32d Article, and having acted on these two subjects, he would have been willing to relinquish his seat. He had voted in favor the provision making the capitation tax equal, against the convictions of his better judgment, to appease an idle jealousy. The western delegation to a man almost had also voted for it, though in the language of the gentleman from Burke (Mr. Gaither) they believed it opposed to the substantial in-

terests of North Carolina. He thought there was much needless solicitude with regard to future amendments of the Constitution. If any change were desired, from what quarter would it proceed? Not from the west, for they would probably be satisfied with the compromise, but the proposition would come from the small counties of the east. He expressed his intention to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Davidson (Mr. Hogan.)

r. Shober explained why he should vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Davidson, and for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Sampson.

Gen. Speight wanted to know why the West wished a Convention so easily called? Was it to carry into execution, some plan now studiously concealed? Surely, after we shall have settled the principles of this compromise, no future Convention will ever be called to disturb them.—He was willing to go forward and finish the task assigned them, in good faith and submit it to the people for ratification or rejection. If ratified, he hoped the new Constitution would not only exist for 60 years, as the present one had done, but would remain untouched for centuries. That we should never again hear of East and West, but meet harmoniously, like a band of brothers, to carry a common object into effect. But if gentlemen were disposed to unsettle this compromise, when chance threw it into their power, he warned them to beware of the consequences.

Judge Gaston asked to be excused for again trespassing on the patience of the Convention. He was aware that the course which he had pursued in this Convention, would expose him to great misconstruction, but he had made up his mind to do his duty, regardless of consequences—soliciting himself with the consciousness of acting from principle, and entertaining the hope that he should live down all misconception of his motives. He had acted on every question, so far as his fallible and imperfect nature would admit, without reference to the effect which the propositions discussed might have on the East or the West. The only point of enquiry with him, was—is it right, or wrong? If he had uttered a single word calculated to convey the impression that he intended to upbraid any portion of the Convention with a want of good faith, he regreted it. It was not that he distrusted the good faith of western gentlemen, that he advocated the propriety limiting the action of the Legislature.—Had he distrusted their good faith, would he for so many years have subjected himself to the responsibility incurred by acting with them? Had he distrusted them, would he here have taken the stand he had, on many subjects, on which those who sent him here held different opinions? No pledges can be given here by gentlemen, however honorable their standing, that natural dispositions may not be fostered until they become predominant opinions. *There* was a sensibility felt in the community—gentlemen might call it morbid—but was that any reason why it should not be allayed, if it could be done without injury to the community? It was not to be disguised—apprehensions are entertained, that at some future day an attempt will be made to adopt free white population as the basis of representation.—It was not in a spirit of personal distrust therefore, that he advocated the amendment of the gentleman from Sampson—not with a dispostion to reproach the West, but from a desire to preserve the principles now settled from rash experiments.

Mr. Fisher remarked, that the existence of this morbid sensibility, as it was termed, was easily accounted for. For 30 or 40 years, the West had been seeking a Convention, and the East had been opposing it. It was very natural, that having had so much difficulty in succeeding, the West should wish to provide an easier mode of calling Conventions in future, and that the East, from policy, should want to make it as difficult as possible. But considerations of this kind ought not to influence us now, for the causes which produced them, was he hoped, banished forever. For himself, he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and decidedly preferred the plan of amending the constitution through the Legislature.

Mr. Meares said, to satisfy some gentlemen near him, he would modify his amendment so as to provide that no Convention shall hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by a concurrent vote of two thirds of each House.

Mr. Giles said he was them perfectly satisfied with it.

The question on Mr. Hogan's amendment was lost; and the question recurring on Mr. Meares' amendment, it was adopted 90 to 29, and the Article was referred to the committee of seven.

Leave of absence was granted to Robert Williams, of Pitt, on the motion of Mr. Gaston, for the balance of the session.

Mr. Meares moved of absence for Mr. Skinner, of Chowan. Mr. S. remarked, that he had intended to leave, but sufficient had transpired there, that morning, to convince him that it was not safe to do so. He should therefore remain.

The Lowell Railroad is now doing a fair busines. There were 1500 passengers on the 4th.

LUCKY TOM.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Tom Spooner was the luckiest dog in the world, at least so said his old cronies. "He began like a poor good for nothing mechanic," they would say, "without a cent in the world—without a whole shirt to his back, half a shoe to his feet, and with nothing but his hand to work with. And yet Tom Spooner is one of the most wealthy and influential men among us. What a lucky dog that Tom Spooner has been." He went among those who started in life with him, but who were now the frequenters of grog shops—idle and dissolute, by the name of lucky Tom. It puzzled his old friends not a little to account for his luck. "He had no rich relations, and though not extravagant, he was liberal. He was no skin-flint. Could he know some art of magic that would unbosom the treasures of the earth, and spread its gold before him? He paid no attention to the words of the fortune tellers, and gold finders; he merely staid at home, and yet his course had been attended year after year and week after week with a wonderful share of good fortune—good luck. He must be in possession of some secret of which others are ignorant. What can it be! What on earth can it be!" If Tom had a lot of pork to dispose of, people were always willing to pay him a couple cents more a pound than any other person. And the dog! he was always lucky enough to pay his debts! He was never so unlucky as to feel the gripe of a Sheriff, or hear the creak of the jail door. Tom married. "Why! this poor mechanic has taken the sweetest and most beautiful girl in the place. Who would have thought it!—What a confounded lucky dog that Tom Spooner is! He must have got the girl by magic—yes nothing less than magic!" And then Tom's garden was a picture of neatness; the fences were never known to blow over, as did his neighbors. His land was rich, while that of his very next door neghbors would produce hardly nothing but weeds! What does Tom put in his land? How he rises one step after another! If there is an important station to be filled, why Tom Spooner was always the man. He could get a note discounted at the Bank without security. If any question between neighbors was to be settled, why Tom—lucky Tom—was always sure to be called in as umpire. "And now I think of it," says one, "I never knew Tom to speak an ill word againt his neighbour—which shows plain enough that there are many in his secret and therefore, that he dares not utter a word to their prejudice. He never drinks—because, to be sure, if intoxicated some one will snatch his secret from him. He has learned his wife the way too. They both have the secret. He says nothing hard of his acquaintances. He goes to church regularly—but that is for mere appearance's sake. He pours over books when he can find time—he must be learning something more of his art of getting rich. He is laying up treasures. And then he always has a lamp in his work room late and he is always the first up in the house which furthermore shows that Tom's mind is always bent upon his secret. He can't find time even to take a glass with his cronies at the grogshop. He must have a secret worth knowing. It occupies his thoughts so much that he minds nobody's business but his own. And yet it does not weigh heavy on his mind—he is always good natured—contented and happy; he has no quarrelling in his family. All is pleasaant and agreeable. Nothing is out of place. Strange! said these wiseacres, that Tom Spooner—that poor mechanic—who began with nothing, of whom every body prophesied that he would come out of the little end of the horn—and who believed nothing of it, but stuck to his work, should have been so fortunate—so lucky in life! Up early—late to bed—ever at work with his hands or head—he must have a secret worth knowing! Ah! Lucky Dog! Lucky Tom! What can his secret be?"—Reader! what can his secret be!

A GOOD STORY.

The following is an old story, but nevertheless a good one; it will probably be new to some of our readers.

A Scotch Major, who had been so successful with his sword as to fight several duels with repeated success, and who, on account of his extreme desire for quarrelling, when a little intoxicated, and for his boasted courage, was deserted and despised by his brother officers, came one evening into a large company. There happened to be present a Yankee, an officer in the same regiment, which was then stationed at Montreal. This Yankee related, among other things, the failure of a certain expedition, in which he had the misfortune to be wounded. "That was because you were a rescally set of cowards," observed the supercilious Major.—"You are a d—d liar," said the Yankee. The company stared. The Scotchman looked down upon him with as much contempt as Goliah did upon David, and immedtaely asked—"Are you a man to meet me?"—"Yes," replied the Yankee, "at any time and where you please, only with this provision, that we fight without seconds. "Well then tomorrow morning at five o'clock." "Agreed." The company present endeavored to dissuade the Yankee, telling him that the Major had every advantage where he had none, and that he had better compromise matters, or he would have cause to repent his rashness, but he still persisted. The next morning, the Yankee repaired to the place somewhat before the appointed hour, armed with a large musket. Shortly after, the Major made his appearnce with a brace of pistols and his sword.—Before he had advanced far, the Yankee, in an austere tone, bid him stop or be would blow his brains out. Upon which the Major struck with amazement at this unexpected stratagem, reluctantly obeyed, but expostulated with him upon the injustice of such an ungentlemanly proceeding. The Yankee was implacable, determied to punish him for the abuse he had received. "Lay down your sword and pistols," said he, (still presenting his musket,) and to the right about face!—march!" The poor Major was again under the necessity of obeying; and uttering a volley of curses against his stars, passively submitted. The Yankee then quietly took posssession of his arms. "It is base, it is cowardly thus to deprive me of all defence," says the Major. "No," replied his fellow combatant, "I will deal honorably with you; there, take my musket," throwing it towards him, "and defend yourself." He, quite incensed, seized the musket with a mixture of exultation and precipitate vengeance, and rushing forward, demanded his arms, or he would blow him to h—l. "Blow away," said the Yankee. Provoked at such unparalled insolence, in a fit of phrenzy, he drew the trigger. But alas! the musket had not been charged! The glory of our bragadocia was so sullied, and his feelings so mortally wounded by this indignity, that he sold his commission and left the place.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, July 17.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. GRAHAM as a candidate for re election in the town of Hillsborough.—The annunciation would have been made earlier but for the uncertainty as to the period when the proposed amendments to the constitution would take effect.

The following gentlemen are candidates at the approaching election:

For Congress.
Hon. Daniel L. Barringer,
Dr. William Montgomery.
Senate.
Gen. Joseph Allison,
James Mebane, esq.
Commons.
Col. John Stockard,
William H. Hall, esq,
James Forrest, esq.
Dr. James A. Craig.

THE CONVENTION,

Adjourned on Saturday last, the 11th inst. at about 11 o'clock, A. M., after a session of 38 days. The closing scene was an interesting and impressive one, each of the members took a last and affectionate leave of the revered President, on his quitting the Chair; when many an eye was moistened at the reflection, that, in all human probability, most of them would never again enjoy the privilege of meeting him in this world.

Just before the adjournment Governor Swain being temporarily in the chair, Judge Gaston rose, and after some appropriate remarks, the following resolution, offered by him, was read—

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby respectfully and affectionately tendered to the Honorable NATHANIEL MACON, their venerable president, for the distinguished ability, dignity, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the duties of his station.

At the suggestion of Mr. Carson of Burke, this mark of well deserved respect for their venerable friend, was testified by every member of the Convention instantly rising to his feet.

The President having resumed his chair, addressed the members of the Convention as follows—

Gentlemen: The merits which you have ascribed to me in the performance of my duty in the chair, belong to you. I have been for a long time engaged in public business; and, though no one will charge me with being a flatterer, I must say, that I have never witnessed so much good order and decorum of conduct in any public body with which I have been connected. When I entered upon the important duties to which the convention in their kindness called me, I was fearful that I should not have been able to discharge them with any satisfaction to myself or to the Convention, nor should I without your attentive aid and assistance. To you then my thanks are due for all your kindness.

This, I expect, will be the last scene of my public life. We are about to separate, and it is my fervent prayer that you may each of you reach home in safety, and have a happy meeting with your family and friends, and that your days may be long, honorable and happy.

While my life is spared, if any of you should pass through the county in which I live, I shall be glad to see you."

Mr. Gary having offered a resolution, returning thanks to the authorities of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches for the use of their Churches, and to the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters and the Rev. Mr. Jamieson for their services, moved an addition, "that the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters be requested to furnish a copy of the prayer offered by him this morning in the Convention."

Mr. Carson of Burke, asked leave to move the following as an amendment to the resolution returniug thanks to the chaplains; "and that the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters and the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, be requested to accept $50 each;" which were all carried without a division.

Standard.

DEATH OF
Chief Justice Marshall!

It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, departed this life at half past six o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Boarding House of Mrs. Crim, Walnut street below 4th, Philadelphia. This painful intelligence cannot but produce a strong sensation throughout the whole country.

Mr. Marshall was born in Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755; and, as early as the summer of 1775, received a commission as Lieutenant of a company of minute men, and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Great Bridge, where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and, in 1780 obtained a license to practice law. He returned to the army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1782 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year, a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1783. In 1788 he was elected as Representative of the city of Richmond in the Legislature of Virginia, and continued to occupy that station, for years 1789, 1790, 1791, and upon the recall of Mr. Munro, as Minister from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined. In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress—and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of War.

On the thirty first day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill with unsullied dignity, and pre eminent ability, until the close of his mortal career. His biographer eloquently observes "What indeed strikes us as the most remarkable in his splendid talents, is the entire consistency of his public life and principles. There is nothing in either which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamour never deterred him from the strict performance of his duty. Amid the extravagancies of party spirit, he stood with a calm and steady inflexibility,—neither bending to the pressure of adversity, nor bounding to the pressure of success. He lived such as man should live, by and with his principles. If we were tempted to say in one word in what he excelled all other men, we should say, in wisdom; in the union of that virtue, which ripened under the hardy discipline of principles, with that of knowledge which constantly sifted and refined its old treasures, and as constantly gathered new. The Constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind, for its true interpretation and vindication.—Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame, so long as solid reasoning, profound analysis, and sober views of government shall invite the deisure, or command the attention of statesmen and jurists."

He died calmly and tranquilly, surrounded by three of his children and many valuable friends. The blow was not unexpected, and he was fully prepared. But a few days since he penned an inscription for his tombstone.

Philadel. Enq.

The President of the United States arrived at Fort Calhoun, (Rip Raps) on Tuesday morning last. He is accompanied, by the Hon. Mahlon Dickinson, Secretary of the Navy; Col. Broom, of the marine corps; Gen. Hunter, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Andrew Jackson, jr. esq. lady and children; Mrs. Donelson (lady of A. J. Donelson, esq.) and children; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Blair. The President landed under a salute from Fort Monroe.

Mr. Livingston's name is spoken of in connexion with the office of Chief Justice of the United States.

Cotton.—At Fayetteville, 14th inst. 17 to 17½. Petersburg, 13th inst. 17 to 12—Tobacco, lugs $5 50 to 6 50, leaf 7 to 14. Wilmington, 8th inst. Corn, per bushel, $1 to 1 25.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls received on the New York State Canals for the week ending on the 21st June, amount to the sum of $39,140 20. The collection for tolls from the opening of navigation to the first of July, two months and a half, will amount to about $540,000.

Editorial Change.—The last number of the Charlotte Journal appears under the editorial guidance of Mr. R. H. Madra, formerly of this place. From our acquaintance with Mr. Madra, we feel assured that much may be expected from his labors in the whig cause. He is a gentlemen every way qualified for the laborious task which he has assumed. The Journal, hitherto neutral in politics, has hoisted the White flag. Success!

Western Carolinian.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday the 12th instant, after an illness of seventeen months, of consumption, WILLIAM G. CLENDENIN, aged 37 years.

The deceased did not profess religion until after he had been afflicted for some time. During his long and painful affliction, he gave abundant testimony of the reality of an inward work of grace upon his heart, for he was never heard to murmur or repine, but was perfectly resigned to the will of his Heavenly Father, and had no desire to recover only on account of his family which he dearly loved. Our departed friend had many good and excellent natural qualities, of which we cannot particularly speak. Suffice it to say, that he was a man diligent in business, providing things honest in the sight of men; that he was an uncommonly kind and obliging neighbour, a faithful and affectionate husband, and a careful and loving parent, and was therefore beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. During the four or five days previous to his death, he had not the proper exercise of his reason, on account of a violent pain in his head, which entirely deprived him of bodily rest. Yet at times he appeared to be in his proper mind, and particularly on the morning of his death, his senses were restored, and from what could be understood of what he said, his serene countenance, and composedness of mind, I am prepared to say that his happy spirit has gone, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest," where sickness, sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more; and though he has left a wife and six children, and a numerous train of relations to mourn their irreparable loss, yet their loss is his eternal gain, and they need not sorrow as those who have no hope; but rejoice inasmuch as the Lord hath in his great wisdom and goodness seen proper to take him from a land of temptation, sin, sorrow, sickness and death, to a land where the inhabitants shall forever be freed from all these natural and moral evils, and brought fully into the possession of that rest which remains for all the people of God. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." May this solemn event teach us a practical lesson, to be at all times ready, to prepare while in health for sickness and death, that we may be enabled in the great day of the Lord to stand, and give an account unto the Judge of all the earth, with joy, and not with grief, is the sincere desire and prayer of the humble writer of this short memoir.

(Communicated.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. H. M. S.
17 Friday,	4 55	7 5	First, 3 9 23 morn
18 Saturday,	4 55	7 5	Full, 10 1 11 morn
19 Sunday,	4 56	7 4	Last, 17 10 26 aft'n
20 Monday,	4 57	7 3	New, 25 10 56 morn
21 Tuesday,	4 57	7 3	
22 Wednesday	4 58	7 2	
23 Thursday,	4 58	7 2	

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscribers, desirous of closing their business in this place respectfully solicit all those indebted to their concern, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of September next. Longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

CAIN & KIRKLAND.

July 16. 78—

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, in Wake county, from the stable or lot of Benjamin Rogers, esq. on the night of the 3d inst. a GRAY MARE, 11 or 12 years old, in tolerable good order, dark mane and nick tailed. She is blind in the left eye, and close built. She is supposed to have been Stolen, or taken out said stable. Any information will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward will be given for the mare if delivered to me five(miles east of Hillsborough, or so secured that I may get her again. A liberal reward will be also given for the apprehension of the thief, if stolen.

JAMES STRAYHORN.

July 16. 78-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to Alabama, will sell the valuable *TRACT OF LAND* on which his mother now lives, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Orange county, N. C. two miles northwest of Hillsborough, on the main road leading to Milton and Danville. About half of the above tract is wood land, well watered. The improvements are a single story dwelling house with four rooms, and all out houses necessary for the convenience and accommodation of a large family. There is also an excellent orchard of good fruit, and a fine meadow on the above tract. The situation is handsome, high, and healthy. All persons wishing to purchase are desired to call and view the premises.

WILLIAM C. PALMER.

July 17. 78—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

INSENSIBLE FLIGHT OF TIME.

BY MONTGOMERY.

This shadow on the dial's face,
That steals from day to day,
With slow, unseen, unceasing pace,
Moments, and months, and years away,
This shadow which, in every clime,
Since light and motion first began,
Hath held its course sublime;
What is it? mortal man!
It is the scythe of time: —
A shadow only to the eye;
Yet, in its calm career,
It levels all beneath the sky;
And still, through each succeeding year,
Right onward with resistless power,
Its stroke shall darken every hour,
Till nature's race be run,
And time's last shadow shall eclipse the sun.
Nor only o'er the dial's face,
This silent phantom, day by day,
With slow unseen, unceasing pace,
Steals moments, months, and years away;
From hoary rock, and aged tree,
From proud Palmyra's mouldering walls,
From Teneriff towering o'er the sea,
From every blade of grass it falls;
For still where'er a shadow sweeps,
The scythe of Time destroys,
And man at every footstep weeps
O'er evanescent joys;
Lifes' flow'rets glittering with the dews of morn,
Fair for a moment, then forever shorn:—
Ah! soon beneath the inevitable blow,
I too shall lie in dust and darkness low.
Then Time, the conqueror will suspend
His scythe, a trophy, on my tomb,
Whose moving shadow shall portend
Earth's frail beholder's doom.
O'er the wide earth's illuminated space,
Though time's triumphant flight be shown—
The truest index on his face,
Points from the church yard stone.

From a Lady's Sketch of Corfu.

TALE OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

In the reign of Marcus Aurelius Antonius, there lived in Rome a good old senator, who had two daughters. Veronica and Berenice were noted, less for their beauty and gentleness, than for the extraordinary resemblance they bore to each other and their mutual affection. These girls were twins, their mother had died during their infancy, and it was found, after her death, that a mother's eye only had been able to distinguish the children. Had their father, Flavius Torquatus, bestowed much of his time and attention on them, he might have acquired the same power of discrimination—as the noble patrician's hours were divided between the senate-house and the court, and when he came home at night, wearied he was well enough pleased to play with his two sweet little ones, without farther troubling himself concerning them. And yet he was a kind father, he entreated his widowed sister to take up her abode with him, that she might take care of the children; he allotted for their use a magnificent suit of rooms; he purchased for them a numerous train of slaves. Veronica and Berenice had scarcely a wish ungratified.

As they increased in years the remarkable similarity of their persons remained undiminished, and their characters became essentially different. Berenice was pensive, gentle, it might be somewhat melancholy, studious, and fond of retirement. Veronica was volatile, giddy, of quick and warm affections, yet did these points of difference not lessen their fond affections.

They had completed their sixteenth year when, among other presents brought by their father on his return from a visit to the east, was a young female slave of extraordinary intelligence and merit. She soon became the favorite of Berenice, and the noble young Roman would frequently recline for hours on her couch, while the slave before her occupied at her embroidery, would tell her tales of her own family and native land. She wept when she spoke of her peaceful home and aged parents, and Berenice felt as though she loved the girl the more for her fond regret. She asked her for what cause her liberty had been forfeited, for she knew that Alce had not been born a slave, but on this point she could obtain no satisfaction. Berenice would not pursue the painful subject, but her sister's curiosity was not so easily suppressed. She questioned her father, and the story of Flavious made both his daughters start with horror.

"It was for crime" said he, for crime of a darker nature than you can conceive; for crime which merited death, but I pled her youth; nay," he continued, "be not alarmed; she cannot, will not injure you; she is gentle and skilful in the healing art, for this reason I have her about you—you are Romans, and noble, Berenice! you will not descend to undue familiarity with a slave!"

Berenice heard this injunction; she meant to obey it, but shortly after this conversation she was attacked by a painful illness, and during the tedious hours of sleepless nights, she could not refrain from desiring Alce to tell her stories, and sing her songs, as she had been wont to do. Often, often, as she watched the quick short step of her attendant, and compared her unwearied assiduity and gentle activity with the indolence and carelessness of her other slaves, she wondered what could be the crime of which so meek and unoffending a creature had been guilty. One night she felt worse than usual, and having persuaded her sister to retire for awhile, she lay perfectly still meditating on the past, and on the future, the fearful future, of which she knew so little, and which she so much dreaded. Alce was kneeling by her couch, and believing her mistress to be asleep, she prayed in a soft voice to the God of the christians for her recovery. Berenice listened in still attention; she heard, to her surprise, the mediation of a Being implored, of whose very existence she was totally ignorant, she saw Alce rise at last, with an expression of resignation and holy hope in her meekly raised eyes, which she had never witnessed in the votaries of Jove. She called the trembling girl to her side, and bade her quickly explain her sacred faith. Alce hesitated; she knew the danger she would incur, for both, and some remains of the fear of man yet lingered about her heart, but she conquered the unworthy feeling, and drawing from the folds of her robe a roll of parchment, she read aloud to her attentive auditress the record of the most surprising event in the history of mankind.

* * * * * *

Many months had passed away. One evening, the sisters were together in their own apartment. Veronica stood before a mirror; her vest of satin, her flower wreathed robe, her zone of brilliants, told that she was preparing for a festival. At the farther end of the room Berenice was seated. She was arrayed in a plain white dress, and her long hair fell unbraided in its own rich luxuriance about her throat and shoulders; with one hand she fondled a snow-white dove, and ever and anon her dark hair fell over the gentle bird, and it nestled lovingly with it; the other rested on a parchment, which appeared to engross the maiden's deepest attention.

"Come now, Berenice," said her sister, playfully fixing the wreath of roses, prepared for herself, on her sister's brow, "lay aside for once your melancholy book, and send your dove to his rest, and come down with me to the banquet." Berenice looked up, and answered gently,

"Not so, Veronica, not to-night; it is the anniversary of poor Alce's death; and did she not die for love of me, watching and waiting when all others slept? Her image has been with me through the day; I cannot join the banquet with my heart full of sad memorials; leave me, sister," and Berenice took off, and returned the wreath.

"Yet listen; one word more—thou knowest who will be there this evening. My father will frown, and Lucius Emilius will sigh when I go in alone. Lucius departs to morrow for the battle; and shall he go without one benison from his affianced?"

"No," replied her sister, speaking low and faltering, "you, Veronica, will tell him that I wait to see him here before his departure."

"Berenice! my sister, bethink you of our father, remember his patrician prejudices; surely this step—"

"Go, dear sister," answered Berenice mildly, yet firmly, "for the love that you bear me, do me this errand. I would not any other eye should mark the weakness I fear to betray at parting with one whom my father has commanded me to love; tell my father that I am unwell, and it is true, my head and heart ache—go, dearest." And Veronica, unconvinced, yet persuaded by the tears of her sister, which in truth were flowing fast, left her alone.

Berenice resumed her reading, but not for many minutes; she arose and shut the volume, saying, "Not thus, not thus, with divided attention, and with wandering thought, may I presume to read this holy record."

She placed it within a small golden casket, locked it carefully, and then walked forth into a balcony, on which the windows of the apartment opened. The moon had just risen, and shed soft light on the magnificent buildings of the eternal city; the cool, thin air swept over the brow of the maiden, and calmed her agitated thoughts—she had a bitter trial before her, for she was about to inflict a deep wound on the heart of one whom she loved with all the innocent fervor of a girl's first affection, and she trembled as she pictured to herself his surprise and sorrow. Then Berenice looked up at the quiet of the evening sky, and thought of the time when earth's interest would be over for her, and could she thus look, and thus think, and still hesitate? Ah, no! When she heard the step of Lucius drawing nigh, she plucked a single flower from a creeping plant, that overshadowed the balcony, and keeping it in her hand as a token, to recall her better resolutions, she advanced to meet him.

"It was not for this I sent for you hither," she said, in reply to his passionate expressions of regret and love, "you are a Roman soldier, Lucius; and I know it was neither your destiny nor your wish to be ever at a lady's side. Believe me, I have learned to look on this parting as a thing inevitable;" but even as she spoke, her voice faltered.

Lucius leaned forward to console her, to whisper of re-union, of life-long re-union; "your father has promised, dearest," he said "that this campaign once over, the Marcommanni once defeated, I shall be rewarded at my return, with the hand of my Berenice."

"It may be so," she answered sadly, "if you still wish it."

"If I still wish it! Berenice! of what are you dreaming?"

"I am not dreaming, Lucius Emilius, I am speaking the words of sober reality. You think of me, as the beloved child of Flavius Torquatos, the co-heiress of his wealth and honors, of one whose hand will confer distinction. If, on your return from Germany, you should find me despoiled of all these advantages, an alien from my father's house, it may be from his heart, scorned and forgotten by my friends, despised by mankind—

"You would still," replied Lucius, "be to me the same Berenice, who in the hour of prosperity I had vowed to love and to cherish; but what can be the meaning of your terrible words?—why do you torture yourself and me by such utterly vain imaginings!"

Berenice withdrew from the encircling arm that supported her; she leaned against the slight column of the verandah; her voice was softer than the softest whisper, yet every word fell with terrible clearness on the ear of her lover; "Lucius Emilius, I am a Christian!"

Lucius went forth that night from the chamber of his betrothed an altered man—for the chill of disappointment had fallen on his proudest and fondest hopes. He had tried all his persuasive powers to induce the girl to forsake her new opinions; he had tried in vain; so now nought for him remained to do but to fulfil the engagement in which his honor was concerned and then to return, to love her still, and to protect her—if necessary, with his life. He bore with him two precious gifts, to console him in absence, as far as any thing could console him—the golden casket and the carrier dove.

* * * * * *

Berenice was again alone; not as heretofore, in the solitude of her own luxurious apartment; not surrounded, as she was wont to be, with her books and music, and flowers; she was alone in the solitude of a gloomy prison chamber. A small aperture near the ceiling, guarded by iron bars admitted just light enough to show the dismal emptiness of the place; no tapestried hangings to hide the cold damp walls; no warm carpets to cover the stone floor. It contained only a low couch, and on that the maiden was seated, sometimes raising her clasped hands in the deep earnestness of prayer, sometimes covering her red and swollen eyes, it might be from herself, the tears she could not restrain. Presently a low knock was heard at the door, and her father entered. Berenice shuddered and said,

"Not this, oh let me be spared this worst grief—yet no; the sacrifice must be completed; give me only strength to bear it."

Then she advanced, and led Flavius Torquatus to her couch, and, meekly kneeling before him, prayed him yet once more to lay his hand upon her and bless her.

The old man answered, "It is not for this I come, unhappy girl; I come to tell you that all my entreaties have been in vain; the orders of the emperor must not be disobeyed, and his orders were, that all your fanatical sect should be exterminated. Were Marcus here, the tears and prayers of his faithful servant might avail; but he is beyond the Danube—to-morrow, a general execution! Oh, Berenice! must I live to see your blood flow forth by the hand of a common executioner?"

"I come not, as I came yesterday," he continued, after a long pause, "with tears and entreaties to move you; yesterday I knelt to implore you to save your father's heart from breaking, and all in vain. To-day I come with harsher purpose. You asked me but now to take you in my arms and bless you, as I did when you were a little child. Berenice, if you do not abandon your infatuation, if you persist in bringing eternal dishonor on your line—Berenice, listen! may the curse of your father—"

The girl pressed his arm heavily; she tried to speak, but her parted lips were as white as marble, and refused to utter a sound.

The old man looked on her, and the curse on his lips was stayed. He looked on her, and kissed her ere he went, for he had tenderly loved her mother.

"My sister!" she faintly murmured as he moved away, but Flavius answered,

"You will never see her again; you would infect her with your superstition; I cannot be left childless in my old age."

And the old man went, and as the last sound of his departing step died away, Berenice thought her worst trial was over, and she withdrew her thoughts from the world, and sought to prepare her soul for death.

Late in the following day the people of Rome assembled in the amphitheatre to witness the martyrdom of the Christians. Horrible deaths they died! Some were torn to pieces with wild beasts, others were burned at a slow fire; some few were crucified, and they counted such death an unmerited honor. Berenice was reserved for the last, and because she was of Roman and patrician blood she was to suffer the milder punishment of decollation.

The sign was given, and proclaimed by the herald, and when it was proclaimed by the herald that the Christian maiden was coming forth, there was so deep a silence amongst that vast multitude that even the advancing steps of the girl and her conductors were heard. But what was the surprise of all present, when they beheld, not one, but two young maidens, both dressed alike in white raiment, both coming forth with the same quiet step, and placid demeanor; and one, it might be the most tranquil, advanced a step toward the seat where he who governed the city, during the absence of Marcus Antonius, sat, and thus addressed him:

"It is I, most noble prefect, who am Berenice the Christian; this girl, my sister, for love of me would fain take my name and punishment on herself, but credit her not, it is I who am the condemned."

Then arose a touching dispute between the sisters—sisterly love lending one the eloquence which the other derived from truth. Many of their friends, and even of their relatives in the amphitheatre, were called on to come down and decide between them, but some spoke for the one and some spoke for the other. Veronica, in her agonizing fears, had not the light and joyous expressions of her countenance; and Berenice's meek and holy hopes had chased the deep melancholy from her face and mein.

One or two brutal voices arose and said, "They both call themselves Christians, let them both die the death!" but one of the maiden's answered, "Think not, most noble prefect, if you thus decree that you will be guiltless of my sister's blood; she is not a Christian at heart; would to God she were! then would I no longer oppose her sharing my early death. Veronica, acknowledge the truth, and let me alone." But Veronica, if she it was, persisted in her first declaration, and none could tell how this dispute would terminate, when a new incident attracted the attention of the multitude, and silenced every doubt.

A speck was seen in the air, it came lower, nearer; it was a milk-white dove. The bird fluttered round one, then drew near the other; no caressing hand was held out to receive him, but his instinct was not to be deceived; he settled on the shoulder of her who had answered the harsh voice from the crowd, and sought to nestle as he was wont in her long hair. Many were present, who knew the pet belonged to Berenice, so the people were satisfied with this decision, and the weeping Veronica, still protesting against her own identity, was torn from the arms of her sister. Then the prefect, who had been much moved at this singular scene, turned to Berenice, as she stood alone in the arena, and said,

"It is not yet too late, young maiden, to preserve thy life; have pity on thy youth and loveliness, and on the gray hairs of thy aged father. What harm is it to swear by the fortune of Cæsar, and to sacrifice and be safe?" But she answered, more firmly than ever,

"I am a Christian and cannot sacrifice to your false Gods! You condemn me to death, but I fear not to die in defence of the truth." She advanced, unbidden, to the fatal block, and knelt by it; ere she joined her hands in prayer, she bent once more fondly over her little messenger bird, as if to bid farewell to the last object that told of earthly ties. There was a small scroll of parchment under his wing; Berenice felt it, and thinking it might perhaps tell her the only tidings she cared now to hear; she arose again, and holding it forth, she prayed permission to read it. The prefect did not refuse it, and Berenice read, first in silence, and then aloud: "The Emperor Marcus is dead, and Commodus is already proclaimed Cæsar." A loud shout rent the air. It was well known Commodus, in his heart, favored the despised sect, and in spite of their prejudices, the beauty and heroism of Berenice had moved the hearts of her countrymen in her favor. A general outcry for her release was heard, this the prefect dare not grant. Berenice was remanded to prison until the pleasure of Commodus should be known respecting the Christians. It was not very long ere, wearied with the hardships of the camp, he returned to his capital, and his first order was that all Christians should be released, and restored to their privileges as Roman citizens. In his train came the young Lucius; he had found leisure, amid the excitement of glory, and the hardships of his campaign, to study the precious gift of his betrothed; at first for love of her, afterwards from a wish to know the truth. So when their nuptials, delayed awhile by the death of Flavius Torquatos, were at last solemnized, Berenice had the deep happiness of knowing, that the husband of her choice, shared the sure faith, and pure hope of her own spirit. They remained not long in Rome, the follies and cruelties of Commodus, rendered it distasteful to them; and although Lucius stood high in his favor, and he was very capricious, they knew not how long it might remain in their own power to depart or to abide in safety. They, therefore, bade adieu without a sigh to the pomp and luxuries of the capital and embarked for a little island in the northwest of Europe, without the range of civilization, where they knew they should enjoy safety and freedom.

Berenice was perfectly happy; she gave not one regret to the magnificence she abandoned, for Lucius was with her, and as she stepped into the boat, a trembling, caressing girl clung to her, and a soft voice whispered in her ear, "My sister, whither thou goest, I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

"An editor, says one of the corps in England, cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous. If he states facts without comments, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A jackanapes who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape—by the yard—hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimblet, and if the editor is not fool enough to publish the nonsense, "Stop my paper, I won't patronize a man that's no better judge of poetry, as if it really were a loss to be regretted, the profits being so enormous, and after paying fourpence half penny for a sheet of paper before it is printed on, together with the expenses attending collecting and printing the contents of a newspaper, certainly a monstrous revenue exists out of the sevenpence, after these must be paid expenses are liquidated! One murmurs because his paper is too literary—another because it is not literary enough. One grumbles because the advertisements engross to much room—another complains that the paper is too large, he can't find time to read it all. One wants the type small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family—another threatens to discontinue the paper unless the letters are half an inch long. One lady actually offered to give an additional price for a paper that should be printed with such types as are used for handbills. In fact every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labour of Sysiphus was recreation when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to *please all*."

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st July, 1825, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B
Brown & Wilkerson
John Boroughs
Joseph Brown
John Berry
Johnston Blackwood
Joshua Berry
John Baine 2
Mary & Jas P. Brown
Henry Bunch
John S Barby
Hon D. L. Barringer
Anna Benbow
Thos & Jno Burroughs
George W. Bruce

C
Thomas Crain
Rev Wm. D Cairns 2
Rev Enoch Crutchfield
Benton Clark
Burton Clarke
William Couch
Ellis Clark
John Cain
Mr Carmichael
Catlet Campbell 2
John Carr, hatter
James H Christie

D
James A. Dumbolton
S. R. Dickens
Mrs. Eliza S. Dodson

F
Richard Ferguson

G
Jesse Geames

H
William Herndon
Edwin M. Holt
William Hunington
William Hunter,
Sarah Hutchins
Nathaniel Hicks
Wm Herndon of Benj.
Joseph D. Hughes
Wm Huntington
Jas B. Horne

J
Mary E. Jamieson
William B. Jones
Nathaniel Jeffries
William Johnston
Benjamin Johnston

K
Rev. Daniel W. Kerr 2

L
Thomas Latta
Barney Lashley
Lemuel Lynch
Eagle Lodge No. 71
Ezekiel Laws
Col. [illegible] Long
John Lewis

M
John [illegible] 2
Cornelius Morrow 2
William M'Cauley
Rev John Morgan
Southerland May
Eliza M'Cown
James Moore
Rev [illegible] Mitchen

N
James [illegible]

O
Benjamin Orton 2

P
Joseph G. Pugh
Nehemiah B. Pratt
Pleasant Prichard
Rev S. J. Price
Rev. S. Paisley
Martin Phifer
George Piper
Richard Peacock

R
Amos F. Royce 2
John Roads
Martha Reeves
Azariah E. Reeves
Frederick Reeves

S
Calvin P. Scott
Sheriff of Orange
Mordraci Sears
Alexander Shamel
John Strayhorn
Edward Sears
Moses Scarlett
Willie S Shaw

T
Vincent Tapp
Mary Frotenan
Wm. Thompson
Mary Tate
Thomas Taylor

V
Charles M Vaughan

W
Abram Whitaker
George W. Walker
William Ward
Wm. D Woodson
Wm H Wood
P. H. Winston
James R. Watson
Jane Williams
Elizabeth Wilfong

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM CAIN, *P. M.*

June 2 — 76—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of ARCHIBALD HARRIS, decd. late of the state of Alabama, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS M. LINK, *Am'r.*

June 3 — 73 3wp

To Journeymen Hatters.

THE subscriber will give employment to a first rate JOURNEYMAN HATTER for six months, and perhaps for a longer period.

F. A. WILLIAMS,

Eight miles below Ruffin's Mill, west side of the River.

Orange county, June 18. — 74—3w

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. — 72—